

HOLLY SPRINGS GAZETTE.

T. A. FALCONER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Holly Springs, Missp., Sept. : : : : 16, 1841.

REPUBLICAN WHIG TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.

DAVID O. SHATTUCK, of Carroll,

For Congress.

ADAM L. BINGAMAN, of Adams.

WILLIAM R. HARLEY, of Marshall.

For Secretary of State.

LEWIS G. GALLOWAY, of Holmes.

For Auditor of Public Accounts.

HUGH STEWART, of Hinds.

For State Treasurer.

JOSHUA S. CURTIS, of Marshall.

For Attorney General.

ROBERT HUGHES, of Hinds.

Bond Paying Ticket.

For State Senator.

Col. WILLIAM DAVIS.

We regret to state, that, owing to indisposition, Col. Wm. R. HARLEY is unable to meet his appointments as published in our paper. He is now confined to a sick bed.

THE MEETING ON SATURDAY LAST. On Saturday last the Whigs of this county met in Convention to nominate candidates to represent the people of this county in the next Legislature. Col. WILLIAM DAVIS was unanimously nominated for the Senate on the first balloting. Differences of opinion existing among the meeting in the choice of suitable persons to represent us in the lower branch of the Legislature, the meeting adjourned over to meet on Saturday next, with the view of making the ticket full and satisfactory.

TO PAY, OR NOT TO PAY, AN HONEST DEBT; THAT IS "THE BOND QUESTION."

Before we say aught else, we wish to disclaim all intention of stigmatizing the entire opposition party in Mississippi as anti-bond-payers. We do not regard the efforts that are now being made throughout the State, to obtain an expression of the popular will against the payment of the Union Bank bonds, as sanctioned by the great body of our political opponents, and we will not do them the injustice of making such a charge against them. It is the "McNuttites," and the "Tuck, erites," and the "Gwinities," et id genus omne, and not the opposition party, who are seeking to cast a stain so foul upon the fair escutcheon of our noble State.

We have listened frequently, and patiently, and attentively, to the speeches and conversations of the anti-bond-payers; but never yet have we heard a single argument advanced by any or all of them, which, in our humble estimation, went to prove that the State could honorably refuse to pay the bonds of the Union Bank. It does seem to us that the public discussion of this subject has been carried on, by those who deny the liability of the State, upon wrong principles. They have conducted it as though they were defending the State of Mississippi in a Magistrate's Court, in a three dollar case, where a strong suspicion of debt appeared against it, and they were endeavoring to "get it off" by means of some exceeding small quibble. That the State—aye! the State—did receive the money arising from the sale of the bonds, is not questioned. That she has not paid it back—that she has not even paid the interest on it—the letters of Hope & Co. and Mr. Dunlap would abundantly testify, although we had no other evidence of the fact. That she ought to pay it, seems, therefore, a proposition too plain for any man, who has the slightest regard for the honor of his State, to question. Yet (we blush, as a Mississippian, when we record the disgraceful fact) it has been questioned, and that, too, by men in high places in our State. Our Governor, from the lofty station which he desecrates, has proclaimed to the world the slanderous libel upon the people of the State, that they "never will pay" those bonds. If such dishonorable language were true, the name of Mississippi would be—and ought to be—"a by-word and a reproach" even among savages, for they will abide by their contracts, unless they are taught a more refined sort of honesty by some missionary like Gov. McNutt.

Those bonds went forth to the world under the sanction of two Legislatures, the signature of the Governor and the State Treasurer, and the great seal of the State, and yet it is said that the charter of the Bank was not passed in a constitutional manner, and therefore the purchasers of the bonds can have no right to claim payment of the State, because they ought to have detected the unconstitutionality of the charter. This reasoning requires of foreigners that they should know more about our constitution, laws, legislative journals, and newspapers, than our own citizens—more even than all the executive, legislative, and financial wisdom of the State. Even if the charter were clearly unconstitutional, we should regard the State as bound, in view of the circumstances under which the bonds were sent into the market, to pay them—honorably, equitably, morally bound. But we could never yet see but that the charter was constitutional.

We shall have more to say on this subject hereafter. But, meanwhile, we have no doubt as to the decision that will be pronounced by the people in November. We have an abiding faith in the virtue, and honor, and honesty of our citizens, and we believe that they will imprint upon the foreheads of

T. M. Tucker and A. G. McNutt, in huge burning capitals—the unalterable sentence of their utter reprobation, as a solemn warning to all evil-minded persons who may hereafter be disposed to sully the vestal honor of a sovereign State.

"THE UNION OF THE WHIGS, FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."

Never, we believe, since those words were penned by the patriotic Wise, has there existed a more imperious necessity for their use, as a watch-word, by our party, than that which now exists. It has most unfortunately occurred, that a vast majority of the people of the United States have been mistaken in regard to the opinions held by President Tyler with respect to a National Bank—a mistake, which, however lamentable, it is now too late to rectify. The calamity which raised him to the Presidential chair was not anticipated by the great body of the American people. It did not, probably, enter the thoughts of a thousand men. Could it have been foreseen, it is likely that the politics of Mr. Tyler would have been more rigidly scrutinized than they were during the last canvass, when, as every body recollects, the battle was fought upon grounds exclusively Harrisonian; and that his "Virginia abstractions" would have secured his defeat. The Whigs are driven to the confession that he "is not the man they took him for," in one respect, but there are yet other great cardinal whig principles upon which they can heartily coincide with him. The Distribution and Bankrupt Laws—Retrenchment in the national expenditures—the non-interference of office-holders in elections, and the exclusion of Members of Congress from official stations, are sanctioned by President Tyler as fully as any whig can desire.

What are the whigs to gain by the dissension which now seems to be threatened among them? Can they, by dissension, unmake our President? Unless President Tyler is supported by the Whigs in carrying out Whig principles, do they not falsify the pledges made to the people during the last canvass? If, through the scruples of Mr. Tyler, they are prevented from fulfilling all their promises, let them not refuse to perform those in the performance of which he is willing to aid them. Consistency, duty, patriotism, alike point out this as the proper course to be pursued. Our opponents have hailed with malignant exultation, the appearance of this cloud on our political horizon—they have sought, most eagerly and industriously, to "blow this coal between us," in the fond hope that it will produce a flame which shall destroy our bond of union, and enable them to "divide and conquer" us. But let us not be seduced by the stratagems of the enemy. Let us remain united (and if united, we are invincible) during the remainder of Mr. Tyler's term;—let us, meanwhile, exert ourselves to the utmost to carry out Whig principles; and when the time arrives for nominating our candidates for another term, let us profit by the lessons of experience, and be certain that our nominee for the office of Vice-President, as well as our candidate for President, is a man whose political principles are all orthodox.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—A young gentleman in this place, one day last week, having "forgot what he was about," actually requested a blooming lassie to marry him! His wandering thoughts were quickly recalled by the cabilistic words—"No, sir!"

JUDGE R. HUGHES, Candidate for Attorney General, addressed the citizens of this place on Monday last. The Judge is a profound Lawyer, and a talented man; and delivered the best speech we have ever heard on the Bond Question.

CONGRESS. Our dates from Washington are to the 31st ultimo. The Distribution Bill, and Fiscal Corporation No. two are in the hands of President TYLER for his approval.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL BILL.—THE PAR VALUE.—It is contended by the Anti-Bonders that the supplemental bill is unconstitutional and a nullity—and that the bonds are chiefly to be repudiated because they were not sold for par value. The only provision for the sale of the bonds for their par value, is in the supplemental bill—if that bill be now unconstitutional, it was so at the time of the disposal of the Bonds—if the unconstitutionality of the bill renders it now a nullity, it was of course a nullity at the time of the sale. It is incontestably results from these premises, that the unconstitutional supplemental bill, being a nullity and no law, could not bind the Commissioners of the Bank, or the Bank—and therefore any thing in it in relation to the sale of the bonds, is and always has been of no importance whatever.

We are perfectly willing to grant, for the sake of argument, that the bill is unconstitutional and a nullity—and we ask our opponents, these postulates being granted, and we demand what authority they can find for denouncing the sale of the bonds because made under par value? The original charter is the only law to guide and govern the bank, the supplement being a nullity—is there a solitary provision in it regulating the sale of the bonds, either for cash or on time, either under, at, or above par value? Not one word. Is there a single prohibition, or enactment to restrain the Bank from selling them, if it chose, at a discount of fifty or seventy-five per cent, and that not payable for ten or fifteen years? Not one word.

Upon what then must our opponents rest their reasoning, when they abjure the disposal of the bonds, because they were not sold at par value and for cash? Upon this supplemental bill and this only. But do they not say, that it is an unconstitutional act, and in fact a nullity? Certainly they do, and they trip up their own and their only foothold by this assertion. They blow hot and cold—they involve themselves in a dilemma, of their own handiwork—they take two positions, utterly irreconcilable, nay actually subversive of each other. These positions are like the Kilkenny cats—they eat each

other up, and the tale, which the anti-bonders have possessed themselves of, is utterly worthless.

How can the State avail herself of a provision in a null and void law to escape the responsibility, which a constitutional and sound law imposes upon her? The charter is constitutional, is valid, few or none dispute it so far as we know, the charter contains the pledge of the faith of the State—and no one can extract from it any word or words, forbidding any act of the commissioners or of the Bank. Now, the anti-bonders contend that the sale is void under a null law—not under the valid charter—and, for this reason, ask the State to refuse to pay the Bonds. We put it to any man of common sense, if this is not absolutely making a null and unconstitutional act of greater force, of superior power to that possessed by a constitutional and valid law? Does not the supplemental bill, a nullity, push aside, and overcome the charter, a firm and correct law? Does not the act which ought to have no effect silence that, which alone ought to bind the State? And is not such contemptible mockery of reasoning too preposterous, too absurd to gull men of common sense?

If people would look at this subject, with the cool eye of sober reason, they would scut these illogical and self-destroying dogmas, as too pitiful for noticing.—Natchez Courier.

A SERMON TO SUIT ALL TASTES.—Dan Burgess, in one of his sermons, told the congregation, that if they wanted a suit for a year, they might go to Mr. Dogby; if they wanted a suit for life, they might go into chancery; but if they wanted to have one to last forever, they must go to Christ, and get the robe of righteousness to clothe them.

FOREIGN BEGGARS.—A number of Maltese recently landed at New York, are said to be driving a capital business in that city by begging. One of the papers thinks that if the police do not speedily interfere, all the Lazzaroni of Italy will come over.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—The New Monthly Magazine says "the power of the journalists is immense. Experience enables us to assert confidently that twenty thousand addresses, printed separately, and circulated with the utmost energetic diligence, would not produce the good effect of one advertisement."

THE FARMER.

It has got to be quite fashionable to court and flatter the farmer—to speak well of his occupation, and praise him for industry, frugality and integrity. How many of those who speak in this wise of that respectable portion of our fellow citizens, would be likely to take their places, and put their hand to the plough and look not back to the business or profession which they now follow, without any regrets at the change in their occupation? Very few, we think.

The farmer's life, though noble, is not an easy one. He literally lives by the sweat of his brow; he earns what he has; he lives on the fruits of his own industry, and not on other men's earnings. And this is the reason why a certain class rather praise the tiller of the soil, than imitate him.—They praise him while they would filch from him his honest gains, by unjust legislation, and unequal laws.

Speculators fail, banks fail, and a majority of all those who try to get a living without industry or economy, fail, and many honest mechanics and traders who engage in business under the false pretence now in vogue fail; but Nature keeps steady at work and never fails. The farmer has Nature on his side, and is the producer of most of the real wealth in the world. Who would not be a farmer?

EVIL INFLUENCE OF FASHION.—Never yet was a woman really improved in attraction by mingling with the motley throng of the beau monde. She may learn to dress better, to step more gracefully; her head may assume an elegant turn her conversation become more polished, her air more distinguished; but in point of attraction she acquires nothing. Her simplicity of mind departs—her generous confiding impulses of character are lost—she is no longer inclined to interpret favorably of men and things—she listens without believing—sees without admiring—has suffered persecution without learning mercy, and been taught to mistrust the candor of others by the forfeiture of her own. The freshness of her disposition has vanished with the freshness of her complexion; hard lines are perceptible in her very soul. No longer pure and fair as the statue of alabaster, her beauty, like that of some waxen effigy, is tawdry and meretricious. It is not alone the rogue upon the cheek and the false tresses adorning the forehead which repel the ardor of admiration; it is artificiality of mind with which such efforts are connected, that breaks the spell of beauty. Mrs. Gore.

A TOUCHING AND BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.—"We know not when we have perused a more touching and beautiful story than the following from the Hartford Courant:

"It was but yesterday that a friend—a young gentleman of fine intellect, of a noble heart, and one well known to many of our readers, was suddenly snatched by the hand of death from all the endearments of life. Surrounded by every thing that could make existence pleasant and happy—a wife that idolized him—children that loved him as they only can love, and friends devoted to him—the summons came, and he lay upon the bed of death. But a few short years ago, she to whom he was wedded, placed a bridal ring upon his finger, upon the inside of which he had a few words privately engraved. The husband would never permit the giver to read them, telling her that the day would come when her wish should be gratified, and she should know the secret. Seven years glided away, and a day or two since, when conscious that he must soon leave his wife forever, he called her to his bedside, and with dying accents told her that the hour had at last come when she should see the words upon the ring she had given him. The young mother took it from his cold finger, and though heart-stricken with grief, eagerly read the words—'I have loved thee on earth—I will meet thee in heaven.'"

FEEDING MILCH COWS.—We procure in the fall, all the corn shucks we can, as the farmers put little value upon them. When we commence feeding, we have a large kettle in which we can heat water, and a basket holding the quantity we intend for each animal. We then take the shucks to a common cutting box, and cut them as you would hay or oats, and scald them a few minutes in the kettle. Then take them out and sprinkle three quarts of meal to the bushel of cut shucks, and you will have a better feed than three gallons of corn or meal, fix it as you will. When I was last in Mississippi, the corn crops were very short, and I suggested this way of feeding to some of my friends, for

feeding mules and horses as milch cows, and before I left was told the cows had improved very much in the quality as well as the quantity of their milk.

J. A. GRIMES.

TIGHT LACING.—A Physician in Albany, New York says, "We read last week a heart sickening account of the decease of a fine and amiable young lady who fell a victim to fashion—she laced herself to death! Apart from the prevailing infatuation which leads females to commit elegant and refined suicide, she is said to have been an uncommonly promising and intelligent girl. The body presented a dreadful sight. The ribs were contracted to half their natural circumference, and the shoulder blades were actually lapped over each other. The chest was of course extremely narrow, and not half the natural room was left for the action of the heart and the inspiration of air into the lungs. The consequence was death."

If some of our fashionable females would set the fashion of moderate lacing, and carry the idea out to tee totalism, we think they would deserve the name of philanthropists as richly as those who first started the great moral reformation of abstinence from all that intoxicates. More females die yearly, of consumption than of any other disease, and it is produced, or is hereditary, brought to a speedy termination, by tight lacing. Indeed, it is a matter for grave speculation, whether the disease is not propagated and rendered hereditary—descending from mother to daughter, where originally there was not a vestige of disease. The subject is worthy the attention of the matrons of our State and country.

Am. Sentinel.

GARDEN RASPBERRIES.—Garden Raspberries should be pruned in autumn or in the early part of winter, and then tied up to good stakes. We will explain the reason of this practice. By pruning at the height of four or five feet, according to the strength of the stem, it has fewer branches to support in the following season, and all the nourishment derived from the root being turned into these, they grow more vigorously and produce finer and larger fruit. For the same reason we recommend that not more than four or five stems be retained for each root.

FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES.—Two of the best farmers in the range of our knowledge, one a resident of Coos county, and the other in Grange county, Vt. have communicated to us the manner in which they secure their fruit. It is this: they dig at some distance from the body of a favorite tree, until they find a root which they cut off. The part disjointed from the tree is turned up so as to appear above the ground. It sends forth shoots the first season, and bears in a few years fruit precisely like that of the parent. Let those whose trees are decaying, or who wish to increase good varieties, try the experiment.—N. H. Whig.

[COMMUNICATED.]

If Col. THORNTON DAVIS will suffer his name to be run for Major General, to fill the vacancy of Gen. J. J. GUY, resigned, he will receive the warm and generous support of MANY VOTERS.

DEMOCRATIC ANTI-BOND TICKET FOR MARSHALL COUNTY.

For the Senate,
Jos. W. MATTHEWS.
For the Lower House,
JAMES W. HILL,
W. S. RANDOLPH,
Wm. COOPWOOD,
R. S. GREER.

MASONIC EXPULSION.

At a regular meeting of Holly Springs Lodge, No. 35, at their Hall in Holly Springs, on Monday the 13th September, A. D. 1841, A. L. 5841. It was unanimously resolved, That Joel M. Sledge, a member of this Lodge, be and he is hereby, forever expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry—for unmasonic conduct.

By order of the Lodge Wm. L. LANIER, Sec.

Sept. 15—8—3w

GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber is determined to sell his valuable half section of land, lying 3 miles west of Holly Springs. There are on the above tract, one hundred acres of cleared land, principally valley, of the first quality; the subscriber will divide it to suit purchasers. Persons wishing to examine my land will find me always on the premises. There are two wells of good water on the above mentioned land.

N. E. HAMPTON.

Sept. 16, 1841.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of two several deeds, bearing date respectively on the 31st May and 1st June, 1841, executed by Andrew R. Govan, late of Marshall, to the undersigned as Trustees, and for the purposes and considerations in the said deeds mentioned, we shall proceed to sell at auction, to the highest bidder for cash, on Thursday the 4th day of November, 1841, at Snowdon, the late residence of the said Govan, in the county aforesaid, all of the said Govan's stock of blood and work horses, mules, cattle, hogs and plantation utensils of every description; together with a carriage and harness—his household furniture, one silver and two gold watches.

We would particularly invite the attention of patrons of the Turf and Sportsmen to the very large and valuable collection of stallions, brood mares and colts, several of which are now in training and will be in fine running condition by the day of sale.

Although the Terms of the deed require that the sale shall be made for cash, yet arrangements are now in progress by which it is supposed that some indulgence as to time can be offered to purchasers.

W. GRUMP.

Marshall Co., Miss., sept. 16, 1841—8—1ds.

ESTATE NOTICES.—MARSHALL COUNTY.

TAKEN up by JAMES R. TROTTER, living on section 3, T. 1 R. 1, one bay horse, supposed to be 15 years old, 14 hands high, right hind foot white, star in the face, some small saddle spots, appraised to \$25. June 22, 1841.

TAKEN up by WILLIAM T. COLE, living on section 13, T. 2, and R. 2, one bay horse mule, supposed to be 9 years old, white hairs scattered over his body, right eye out, and shod before, appraised to \$50. August 31, 1841.

TAKEN up by MILES GOFORTH, living on section 31, T. 2, and R. 2, one bay horse, supposed to be 14 hands high, 5 years old, no brand or marks—appraised to \$40. Also, one mouse colored mule, 5 years old, 13 hands high, a small under bit taken out of each ear—appraised to \$50. August 2, 1841. G. W. GRAHAM, Ranger.